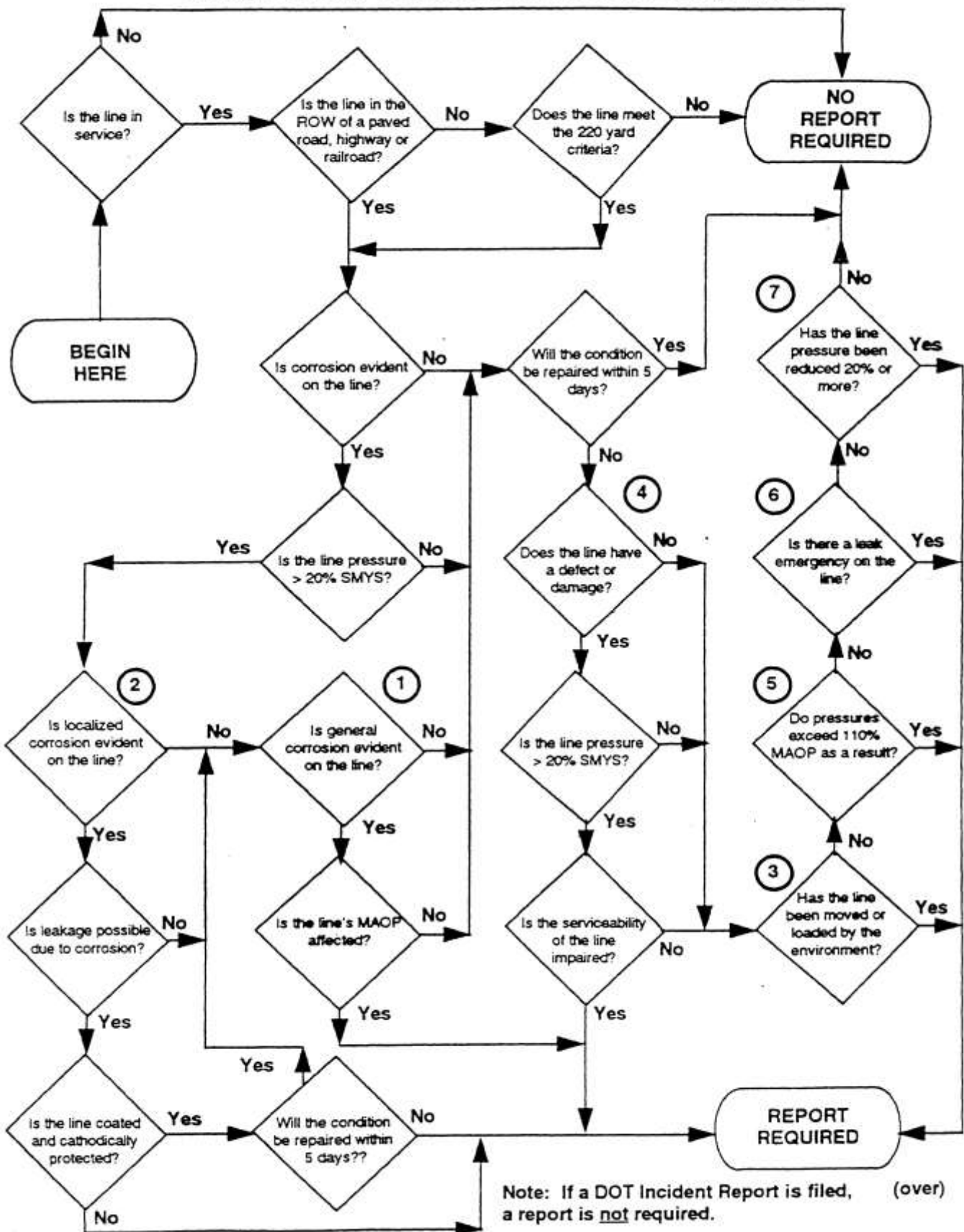


Safety Related Condition Evaluation for Reporting



Safety-Related Condition Evaluation for Reporting (Flowchart Notes)

General:

In this part, the term *pipeline* refers to all parts of those physical facilities through which gas is transported, including pipe, valves, and other appurtenances attached to the pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies.

1. General corrosion of a pipeline operating at a hoop stress of 20% or more SMYS, where such corrosion has reduced the wall thickness to less than that required for the pipeline's MAOP.
Note: The term *general corrosion* refers to corrosion pitting so closely grouped as to affect the overall strength of the pipeline.
2. Localized corrosion pitting of a pipeline operating at a hoop stress of 20% or more SMYS, where the pipeline is pitted to a degree where leakage might result.
3. Unintended movement or abnormal loading by environmental causes, such as an earthquake, landslide, or flood, that impairs the serviceability of a pipeline.
Note: The term *impairs the serviceability* refers to damage that could adversely affect safe operations.
4. Any material defect or physical damage that impairs the serviceability of a pipeline operating at a hoop stress of 20% or more SMYS.
Note: The term *impairs the serviceability* refers to damage that could adversely affect safe operations.
5. Any malfunction or operating error that causes the pressure of a pipeline to rise above 110% of its MAOP.
6. A pipeline leak that constitutes an emergency.
Note: An emergency is a hazardous situation demanding immediate corrective action to protect life or property. Examples of leaks that may constitute an emergency are those:
 - That occur in residential or commercial areas in conjunction with a natural disaster
 - Where a flammable mixture is detected inside a building
 - That involve response by police or fire departments
7. Any safety-related condition that could lead to an imminent hazard and causes (either directly or indirectly by remedial action of the operator), for purposes other than abandonment, a 20% or more reduction in operating pressure or shutdown of a pipeline.